





MARYLAND COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES HALL, GENERAL AGENT OF THE MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

New Series.

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The present constitutes the fifth No. of the Journal since it has assumed its present form. In a former No. we stated at length our reasons for the change, from a common news-sheet, to the pamphlet; among which, one, and the most important one, was that it could be much more easily bound, and would form a more portable and convenient volume, octavo, than folio. From the many applications for the back numbers we were led to infer that most of our subscribers would like to preserve their copies, and as the early numbers were long since given out, it was determined, on change of form, to devote about four pages of the future Journal to a reprint of the most important articles of the former numbers, or those from which may be gleaned a correct history of colonization in Maryland, of the foundation of the colony and of the most important occurrences which have transpired there since its first settlement.

As the Journal was not commenced until May of 1835, some eighteen months after the foundation of the colony, the proceedings of the society, and the despatches received from the colony during that period, of course, are not inserted. The first No. of the Journal, however, contains an 'Historical Sketch' of the formation of the State Society, the reasons which induced it to adopt an independent course of action, and of the most important transactions anterior to that period. We shall from time to time insert articles from each succeeding number quite to the present, and where a blank or hiatus occurs in the history we will endeavour to fill it from memory, and probably furnish some facts in addition to those already published. We hope in this manner to render this Journal not only a paper of immediate interest, but valuable as a matter of history. This republication would have been commenced with the second number of the present series, had the editor not been necessarily absent.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Compiled for the Maryland Colonization Journal.

The Maryland State Colonization Society, was incorporated at the session 1831-32 of the Legislature. At the same session the state embarked nobly in the great cause, and made its munificent donation of two hundred thousand dollars, for the transportation and reception of emigrants in Africa.

It was early foreseen that a difficulty would arise in the limited capacity of the original settlements at Liberia to receive emigrants from Maryland to

the extent that, hereafter, might be desirable. The parent society, acting for the entire Union, was bound to apportion the number of emigrants that Liberia was capable of accommodating, among the applicants from the different states; when, if the quota of Maryland should not be equal to her demand, a check might be given to emigration, at times when it might be most prejudicial. With a view, therefore, to this anticipated emergency, the state society determined to form a new colony, which, increasing in its capacity to receive in the same proportion that the spirit of emigration increased at home, would be the means of placing the state beyond the reach of any circumstances over which it, or the state society, could have no control.

There were reasons, besides that above mentioned, which particularly moved the state society to undertake, by itself, the establishment of a new settlement, under its own auspices. It had so happened, that the original colony of Liberia had assumed rather a commercial character in the course of its brief, but valuable existence. The wealth, that some of its settlers had acquired, was owing to the trade which they carried on with the natives and with the vessels that frequented their harbour. It was the desire of the Maryland State Society to see agriculture made the object of primary importance—not only as placing the means of their own sustenance in the hands of the colonists, and rendering them independent of remote places or the native inhabitants for food; but because nine-tenths, if not a far greater proportion of the emigrants from this country would make better farmers than traders:—besides which, instead of having all their bad feelings brought into play by the artifices of a petty native traffic, engendering vicious habits by the intervals of idleness that it afforded, the emigrants, finding employment, in agricultural pursuits, from the moment of their arrival, and occupied with healthful labour, would have their minds in the best state to receive and preserve those sentiments of religion and morality, which it was the wish of the state society should form the character of the population. It was believed, also, that an agricultural community, spreading itself to the interior, would not only present better examples to the surrounding heathen, whom it was designed to bring to Gospel light, but would afford greater facilities for a rapidly increasing emigration from this country, than could be afforded by trading towns, however prosperous they might be. Of the soundness of these views, the Board of Managers had ample assurance, in the endeavours of the parent society to introduce an agricultural spirit into Liberia.

There was another object, which the Board of Managers thought of much importance, and which they proposed to combine with emigration from Maryland; and which could best be effected *at the commencement of a settlement*, and for which exclusive control was necessary. This was the establishment of the temperance principle, as a fundamental one—prohibiting any person from leaving Maryland for Africa, who would not first agree to forbear the use of ardent spirit, except in case of sickness; and holding any person ineligible to office in the colonial government, who either used or trafficked in it. An opportunity was offered for founding a nation upon the principle of temperance, and the Board of Managers thought it wise to lay hold of it.

It must not for a moment be supposed, that, in determining to form a new settlement, under the auspices of the state society and subject to its control, the Board of Managers intended either rivalry or opposition, in the remotest degree, to the American Colonization Society. On the contrary, the Board of Managers held in too high esteem the labours of the fathers of colonization—they found themselves profiting by their experience too

often, to be influenced by any other motive than the ardent desire to co-operate in the most efficient manner in the great object of their labours. This, it was believed, after the experience of fifteen years, since the founding of the institution, could be best effected by each state undertaking the scheme of colonization within its confines. This had been done by the Maryland Society in 1831, with results that never could have been anticipated under the system which imposed upon the Board at Washington, duties, in regard to informing the people, that could only be accomplished by state societies, not existing for the collection of funds only, but interested in the application of those funds for the immediate benefit of the contributors. It was also believed, that the entire success of colonization in Maryland would do more to enlist the whole country in the cause, than the removal of twice the number of emigrants in the same period to Africa, taken indiscriminately wherever offered throughout the Union. That Maryland might be made a non-slaveholding state, was admitted; and the Board of Managers, in determining to establish a new settlement, felt satisfied that they were adopting the best, if not the only means, by which, under existing circumstances, it could be accomplished.

The next question that presented itself, was the selection of a site for a new colony: and, after the most full and careful deliberation, the Board of Managers selected Cape Palmas, or its immediate vicinity. The coast of Africa, after pursuing a south-east direction from the Rio Grande, passing by Sierra Leone, Cape Mount, Monrovia, Grand Bassa and Cestos river, here turns to the east-northeast, towards Cape Three Points, the mouth of the Niger, and Fernando Po, in the Bight of Biafra. The return voyage from Cape Palmas, to the United States or Europe, is at all times easy, the trade winds being constant and regular from the north-west; but from the leeward or eastward, towards the mouth of the Niger, out of the reach of the trades, the prevalence of calms and currents, renders a return to the windward round Cape Palmas extremely long and tedious. The position of Cape Palmas alone, is therefore sufficient, to make it one day, a most important commercial depot. All the vessels, destined for the Niger, must pass by it on their way from Europe or America: and the delay and uncertainty of a voyage to the east of it will, no doubt, in many cases, make it the place of deposite or exchange for European or American manufactures, the further transportation of which will either be, by land towards the interior, or by the coasting trade of the colony to the great river of Central Africa.

On the 28th of November, 1833, the brig Ann, Captain Langdon, sailed from Baltimore, with a full cargo of goods and provisions, and eighteen emigrants, for Cape Palmas. The expedition was under the charge of Dr. James Hall, a gentleman whose experience in Africa admirably qualified him for his situation. The Reverend John Hersey accompanied him as his assistant, and the Reverend Messrs. Williams and Wynkoop, agents of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, took passage in the Ann, with a view of ascertaining the fitness of Cape Palmas as a place for missionary labours. On the 25th of January, the Ann reached Monrovia, and remained there ten days, taking on board thirty old settlers, nineteen of whom were adult males well acclimated. On the fifth of February, the brig reached Bassa, and receiving five more recruits, sailed on the sixth for the point of her ultimate destination. Dr. Hall had sent word to the kings of the vicinity of the purpose that brought him to Africa, and when he reached the Cape, which he did on the eleventh of February, he found them prepared to treat with him. On the thirteenth a grand palaver or council was held, at which the only difficulty that presented itself grew out of Dr. Hall's refusal to make rum a part of the consideration of the pro-

posed purchase. 'His master,' so he told the natives, 'did not send him there to give rum for their land. Rum made the black man a fool, and then the white man cheated him. He came as a friend to do them good—not as an enemy to hurt them.' Arguments like these, which he took care to have well explained by the head men of the towns who had been previously made to understand them, joined to the great desire of the natives that the Americans should be as one people with them, overcame the difficulties which at first threatened to break up the palaver, and the land was sold by the kings to the state society, for a quantity of trade goods fully satisfactory to them, though perhaps small, when the ultimate and probable importance of the settlement was considered. The kings reserved to their people the use of their villages and fields, and stipulated, that within a year a free public school should be established in each of the principal towns. The deed of cession is dated on the 13th February, 1831, and is signed by Parmah, king of Cape Palmas—Weah Boleo, king of Grahway—and Baphro, king of Grand Cavally.

As soon as the purchase was completed, Dr. Hall, admonished of the necessity of speedy operations, by the approach of the rainy season, commenced discharging the brig, clearing the land on the Cape where he proposed to lay out his town, and erecting shelters for his people. As soon as practicable, the vessel was sent back to Monrovia and Bassa, for the families of the recruits from those places, and by the time she returned—so actively had the work been pursued—a shelter was provided for all the settlers. The discharge of the brig was completed, and on the 19th March she sailed on her return. The Board had sent out the frame and materials of an agency house, which was now erected, and in less than a month after the first landing, the settlement began to wear the appearance of a compact and comfortable village. Messrs. Wilson and Wynkoop, after remaining at the Cape long enough to become acquainted, and highly pleased with its situation and its fitness for missionary labours, then returned to Monrovia, and from thence to this country. Mr. Hersey, after aiding Dr. Hall in the arduous duties of the first landing, and attending to the erection of the agency house, also left the Cape and came to the United States. Before his departure he erected a meeting-house of the Methodist denomination, the first temple to the Almighty that rose upon the territory of the society.

Dr. Hall now found himself with about eighty persons of all ages—a mere handful of men among the thousands around him—and set himself to work to get them established on their own lots, and fortifications erected for their defence. At the date of advices, August 17th, 1834, he had built a fort, which fully commanded the native town of Cape Palmas, and two small towns on the beach—as well as the landing place; and thirty-seven lots were occupied. The gardens already supplied the emigrants with their vegetables, and the agent was about commencing the location of the farm lots, so as to enable the settlers to begin to clear and crop before the rainy season set in. At the end of four months from the day of landing, the emigrants had all passed through the sickness, which all experience on first residing in Africa, without the loss of a single individual. There is no similar instance on record, where death has not broken into the ranks of the pioneers of civilization. The only person who is yet known to have died, is a child of less than two years old, of the dysentery. Messrs. Wilson and Wynkoop, and Mr. Hersey, as well as the captains of the vessels which have visited Cape Palmas, speak in flattering terms of the healthiness of the situation, and fully corroborate the testimony which, in the first instance, induced the Board to select it.

The brig Ann, which returned to the United States in April, brought the

first news from the new colony—and the Board immediately prepared and despatched a vessel with supplies, both to support the emigrants already there, and to put means into Dr. Hall's hands, to prepare for the reception of new ones, and to meet the expenses of the establishment without drawing upon the society at home. The Sarah and Priscilla sailed from Baltimore on the eighth of June last. On her arrival at the Cape she found the settlement in an excellent condition, and Dr. Hall still well provided with means, from what was left of the shipment by the Ann, which he had husbanded with great care and economy. Every body was in good health, and no one more so than Dr. Hall himself. There were ample preparations for the reception of 100 or 150 new emigrants, and the work of surveying and laying out the farm lots had been actively urged forward. The natives were at peace with the colonists, and although inclined to be exacting when opportunity offered, had been kept in order by the firm and unyielding, yet mild and conciliatory course of the agent. The emigrants generally were well satisfied with their situation, and there was as little discontent expressed as could have been expected among men who had set themselves to subdue the forest and the wild. Without waiting for the return of the Sarah and Priscilla, the Board despatched on the 14th of December last, the brig Bourne, with fifty-eight emigrants, and supplies corresponding, for the Cape. They were under the immediate charge of the Rev. Mr. Gould, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, long a zealous labourer in this state for the improvement of her coloured people, possessing great influence among them, and from whose good sense and abilities the Board expected to derive most important advantages. He will remain for a time in the colony, and return to this country to take an active part in the cause here.

WESTERN AFRICA.

JOURNAL OF THE REV. DR. SAVAGE.—JULY TO DECEMBER, 1840.

Departure for the Leeward Coast—Druin—Cape St. Andrew—Cape Lahoo—Cape St. Appolonia—Ancient Forts—Dix Cove—Cape Coast—Annamaboe—Winnebah—Accra, &c.

In accordance with a resolution of the mission, authorizing me to examine the Leeward Coast with a view to future stations, I sailed from Cape Palmas on the evening of July 27th. Intercourse, more or less free, was had in going and returning, with the most important points, as far as Accra, including a range of sea-coast not less than 550 miles. Passing the Bah-bo and Plah-bo tribes, and what is known as the 'Tahoo Country,' my report will begin with the region familiarly known to traders by the name of *Druin*.

Druin—Character of the Tribe—Cruelty of Traders.—Druin is divided into three or more districts, called Piquaniny, Druin Saucy, Druin, and High Druin, extending coastwise about twenty miles. The inhabitants, with those of St. Andrew adjacent, belonged originally to the same tribe. Though still speaking the same language, they are divided into distinct branches, each having its separate interests, a state of things observable among other tribes. Their numerals contain two words only ('sunk' and 'tank two and three,') precisely like those of the Grebo; the others show no affinity whatever. The reputed barbarous practices of the Druins, are well known. I was, however, agreeably disappointed in their appearance as they came on board, not discovering that ferocity described by others. It is the practice of some traders to keep a rigid guard while at anchor, but others having established among them a character for fair dealing,

find it no more necessary here than at many other points. It is now the generally received opinion among the oldest and most experienced traders, that their acts of plunder and barbarity have arisen more by way of retaliation and revenge, than from any natural disposition to ferocity. Many and cruel are the impositions practiced by the white man. Within the last five years natives have been decoyed on board of vessels, chained and concealed, and carried into hopeless slavery. The last act known to have been committed, was that of cold blooded murder by an American.

Cape St. Andrew—Soil—Productions.—This is a more important native settlement, on the east bank of a large river of the same name. Vessels anchor oftener here than at Druin, the natives being of a more pacific character. The land is high and broken, affording it is said, a fertile soil and excellent water. The productions are rice, maize, &c. Poultry, pigs, goats, sheep and beeves, are so abundant as to induce vessels 'to run in and stock for the homeward voyage.' Ivory, palm oil and camwood constitute the chief articles of commerce. The distance from Cape Palmas is about 100 miles. Annual visits are paid by many of the inhabitants to the 'Grand Devil,' whose location is about twenty-five miles up the Cavally river, where their annual Fetish is renewed. We had a visit from the chief, who, upon being asked, expressed a desire to have a missionary reside among his people, giving the usual, but dubious evidence of his sincerity, a profusion of promises of protection and assistance.

Cape Lahoo—Character of the Inhabitants—Trade—Visit of Chief—Prospect for establishment of a School—Population—Products—Country east of Lahoo, &c.—The next most prominent point is Cape Lahoo, 70 miles from Cape St. Andrew, and 170 from Cape Palmas. The shore here is low, and without any prominence that can entitle it to the name of Cape. The town is unusually large, (from three to four miles in extent,) and is known by numerous lofty cocoa-nut trees interspersed throughout: thus embowered, it presents a highly picturesque and interesting view from the sea. We were repeatedly visited by the inhabitants in overwhelming numbers, whose general aspect bespeaks a decided superiority over the more windward tribes. The majority of those who came on board spoke English intelligibly, exhibiting throughout a surprising degree of shrewdness and tact at trade.

It is here gold dust is first seen, and offered as a product of the region, and hence it is considered as the commencement of the Gold Coast. More trade, it is said, is done here, than at any other point west of the Forts. There has been a free exchange of commodities with Europeans, almost from the time of their earliest discoveries. I was disappointed here also, as at Cape St. Andrew, in my design of going on shore. Our arrival was at an unfavourable time, when the periodical swell from the ocean had set in with great violence. The coast at this point is wholly unprotected, having no rocks or projections whatever, to break the force of the waves in landing. I had dressed myself in view of an upset, intending to make an attempt, but so strong was the captain's representation of the danger, and remonstrance, I felt it my duty to desist, hoping that a favourable opportunity would occur on my return. We received a visit from the chief and some of his head men, who did not seem so desirous to have a school as I had been led to expect, though their consent was readily obtained. They have always been opposed to the residence of a trader among them, from a desire to retain in their own hands the profits and commissions of the business annually done here, to a large amount. The benefit of a school, in their estimation, is simply the acquisition of the English language; and of that, sufficient only to render them intelligible in trade. There is a mongrel dia-

lect of the Portuguese, Spanish, French and English combined; and in some places Dutch, which, being easily acquired, is made the common medium of communication with the natives by traders from these different nations. It is also the English used throughout the Western coast by the Dutch, Portuguese and Danes, and is more often the only means of intercourse among the different European residents. Among the natives, to acquire this, is to qualify one's self to be an efficient tradesman. A school therefore, will be admissible at some point, where the location of a trader will not be. Besides, many of those who speak English having visited foreign settlements, have learned in some degree to distinguish between the missionary and trader. Little or no difficulty, therefore, need be apprehended in establishing a mission at Cape Lahoo. The population I am inclined to think is more dense than in any other part of the Gold Coast. A large river, having a common origin with two others, empties its waters into the ocean just east of the town, by which a free intercourse is had with the interior.

Rice and maize are among the principal productions of the region. *Livestock* of the usual kinds abounds. Fish are obtained both from the fresh and salt waters of excellent kind. Gold, palm oil and ivory, are the principal articles of export, large quantities of which are taken off annually by English and American ships.

East of Cape Lahoo lies a range of coast of similar geographical features, and embracing several other important trading points. The population, however, is less dense, it having been at different periods, the scene of cruel warfare. The principal towns are Jack Lahu, Grand Bassam, Jacque a Jacques, and Assinee, all of which are visited more or less, almost constantly by vessels of different nations, and will be found on the maps. At Assinee a larger amount of gold is said to be taken than at any other points west of the Forts. At about this point the land begins to be higher, and is characterized as you proceed eastward by bold elevations, projections and granite rocks. A number of fine rivers empty their waters into the sea along this range and afford great facilities for intercourse with interior tribes. Assinee is spoken of by different traders as a desirable location for a missionary.

Cape St. Appolonia—Ancient Forts erected for protection of slave trade—The Ensemah Tribe—Barbarity of the Chief—Remains of a Church.—Cape St. Appolonia is the next point deserving especial notice. There may be seen the first of that long line of forts and castles erected centuries ago by Europeans for the protection and successful prosecution of the slave trade. The present fortifications were erected by the British, are now much out of repair and unoccupied, though they still claim a jurisdiction over a part of the territory; the name of the tribe inhabiting it is Ensemah. They extend to the vicinity of Cape Three Points. Their chief is notoriously barbarous, performs human sacrifices with an unsparing hand, and hesitates not to rob every man who is helpless, and wholly within his power. He is at present under some restraint by the British governor at Cape Coast.

In this vicinity, I was informed by Gov. McLean, are the remains of a church, which must have been built about three centuries ago, by the Portuguese Catholics. It is well known, that their missionary efforts were coeval with their discoveries along the coast, which began near the middle of the fifteenth century. But all the vestiges of these early efforts now traceable, are these remains, and a few mutilated crucifixes and gold coins, unless it be a perceptible admixture of Romish with the native superstitions. It is to be hoped, that when the British shall have repaired their fortifications at this point, (which I am informed is their present design,) mis-

sionaries from England will be found, to preach the Gospel to this sanguinary people.

Dix Cove.—Passing Axim, where is a fine fort occupied by the Dutch, Fredericksburg, and Cape Three Points, having forts in ruins, belonging also to the Dutch, we anchored off Dix Cove in the evening of August 6th. Dix Cove is the principal town of the Ahanta tribe. With its neighbouring settlement, it contains an estimated population of about 6,000, about one-fourth of the whole tribe. The territory of the Ahantas extends along the coast about fifty miles, and to the interior twelve. As is the case throughout the Gold Coast, (formerly the scene of an active slave trade,) wars, in connection with other causes known to be in operation, have greatly reduced the population. At Dix Cove we begin to perceive that subdued aspect among the natives, which is observable within the vicinity of all the permanently occupied forts. Such acts as subserved the interests of the slave trade were introduced from time to time by the old ‘African Company,’ and thus quite an air of civilization has obtained. Houses built of clay or stone, with galleries stuccoed, and furnished with couches, tables, sideboards, &c., are not uncommon. It is, however, rather incongruous, to see a large black man, dressed only in cloth, lounging on his soft sofa, or sitting at a mahogany table, well furnished with wines and cut glass. This, though expensive, is not unfrequently seen at all the forts, in imitation of the whites. I found at Dix Cove a very gratifying feeling in favour of missions and general improvement. Every facility was proffered, by both the commandant of the fort, and natives. There are quite a number who have put on, to a considerable degree, civilization, and desire the immediate location of a missionary. There are about twenty who can read well in the Bible, and understand enough of English to receive instruction without the aid of an interpreter. The greater part of this number have attended the fort school at Cape Coast, and derived their knowledge of the language principally through that channel. They are so urgent in their call for a missionary, that they offer to assist largely in the erection of a mission house and chapel, immediately. This point may be considered the most promising, in respect to immediate results, between Cape Palmas and Cape Coast, and ought to be at once occupied.

A school has been in operation for about a year, established by the Governor of Cape Coast, and taught by a native of that place. If the circumstances of our mission would permit, I should deem it my duty to recommend its occupancy without delay. At Boutry, four miles, and Secondee, twenty miles from Dix Cove, are native settlements, with forts occupied by the Dutch. The population is sparse, having been reduced by repeated wars. About four years since, a bloody battle took place between the Dutch and natives, in which seven of the former, including the Governor General of their settlements on the Gold Coast, were killed. The distance from Secondee to Elmina is twenty miles. The latter is the capital of H. N. Majesty’s possessions in Guinea, and boasts of the largest and best castle and fortifications on the Gold Coast. It is the oldest European settlement in Guinea, was begun by the Portuguese in 1471, and taken from them by the Dutch in 1638, in whose possession it has been from that time.

There have been at different periods several Europeans residing at this point, either connected with the government or pursuing trade. Many fine buildings have been erected after the European style, by the merchants, who now are principally coloured men. Educated at great expense in Europe, and strongly characterized by intelligence, some of the blacks have made considerable advances in external civilization. Their houses are built in imitation of the whites, and not unfrequently furnished with mahogany,

cut glass and silver. The strand is the finest on the coast, wharves, cranes, &c. for landing merchandise, with a good breakwater, and bridges have been constructed at considerable expense. The masonry, carpentry, and cabinet work of the place are done by the native blacks. Chairs with cane seats, tables, &c., of solid mahogany or other woods are to be seen in the vicinity of all the forts, the manufacture of the native African, uncivilized, and his scanty cloth. But long as this part of the Gold Coast has been in the hands of the Europeans, no change has been effected in their religion. The Fetish with all its concomitants seems to have as strong a hold upon this people as any other. The Governor, however, freely gives his consent to missionary effort anywhere within the Dutch territory, and has personally expressed his wishes for our success. Intelligence has been recently received from Holland, that a missionary will be sent out to this point under appointment from the government; but it is probable nothing more is meant than the appointment of a chaplain, whose efforts will be circumscribed by the walls of the fort.

The Elminas are an integral part of the Fantee tribe, but having been so long under the government of the Dutch, they necessarily present many points of difference from what are now called the Fantees Proper, who are under that of the British.

The population of the native town is estimated at 12,000. Free intercourse is had with the interior tribes as far as the Dinkern and Ashantees, beyond whose limits travellers from the western coast are not permitted to penetrate.

[*Spirit of Missions.*

(From the Christian Advocate and Journal.)

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, April 25, 1841.

Messrs. Editors.—The motto of every man who enlists in the service of the public should be, '*Non nobis solum sed toti mundo noti;*' and as I believe this is yours, I need not apologize for troubling you, by the hands of our beloved superintendant, Rev. J. Seys, with a salutary. I have with pleasure observed that since you entered upon the editorship of the Advocate, you seem to think the subject of education not an unimportant one; and I have, with peculiar delight, noticed your advocacy of the interests of Africa. Perhaps, then, a few remarks on the efforts we are making in the 'Liberia Mission Conference Seminary' to spread the light of science, in company with 'Scriptural holiness, over these lands,' may not be uninteresting.

'You will doubtless recollect, that in the report of the superintendant of the Liberia mission of the M. E. Church of January, 1838, he informed the board and the public that he had himself, with the assistance of two teachers, commenced an institution (the first in Liberia) of a higher order than the common schools; had commenced erecting a stone building 45 feet by 25, for the accommodation of the same; and begged the board to send out a gentleman to take charge and act as principal. They responded to this call; and in July, of the same year, your humble servant had the honour of being selected and commissioned to proceed to Africa by the earliest opportunity, for that purpose. We sailed from New York December 12, 1838, arrived in Monrovia January 19, 1839, re-organized the institution in the new building March 4, 1839, and since that day, though difficulties have sometimes stood thick around us, we have persevered through them, and pursued the tenor of our way, not altogether without success. We most regret the fewness of pupils in the academic department proper, but believe we have as many, in ratio with the number of inhabitants in Liberia,

as will be found in any other country, though thirty times as many could be furnished with a first rate academical education in this institution. That we may extend our labours, however, to as many as possible, we also embrace an infant school and common school, and have three female and two male assistants. Should the population increase rapidly in our day and generation, we might leave the preparation of pupils to others and confine the institution solely to its intended purpose before mentioned. As our several examinations, numbers of pupils, &c. &c., have been published from time to time in 'Africa's Luminary,' I need not again trouble you with them, but will confine myself chiefly to what has not been so published.

'In June, 1840, being convinced of the need of some regularly instituted means for elevating the intellectual as well as religious condition of the *people in general*, our beloved brethren, Rev. J. Seys and Dr. Goheen, and myself, associated together under the title of the 'Lecturers at the M. E. M. Seminary,' to establish a regular weekly evening course of 'lectures on scientific and religious subjects.' This was the more loudly called for, since even the lyceum (though it had devoted its attention nearly altogether to extempore debates on set questions) had some time previously died away, and the people had now nothing of the kind among them. They became quite interested in our lectures, and, with our aid, revived the lyceum again. But though we continued to help and encourage them, by money and otherwise, various causes contributed to prevent its success, so that after the novelty was over it died away again. In the lectures at the seminary we divide the year into quarters, for admittance to each of which we issue tickets at 50 cents each, (to admit one gentleman and two ladies.) This is scarcely sufficient to pay for lights, but that is all we ask. The pupils of the seminary of sufficient capacity of mind are admitted, tickets free. So that both the youth of the land, and the public in general, unite together in this method of being instructed.

'We soon found our labours met with the most flattering success, and we sent for philosophical, astronomical, and chemical apparatus—to be paid for out of our private purses. This arrived in a few months, and not only added new life and vigor to our efforts, but enabled us to extend our courses to subjects of the greatest interest, and which otherwise we could not have touched. Rev. Mr. Seys has confined his attention chiefly to natural theology, and the evidences of Christianity. Dr. Goheen's course has embraced human physiology, anatomy, phrenology, chemistry, and other useful subjects. Some of his lectures have been illustrated by the most interesting and successful experiments I ever witnessed; and both himself and Mr. Seys are very happy in their manner. I have myself made a few attempts to do as well as possible in holding forth some of the most interesting and useful subjects in the natural and exact sciences. We lecture alternately, except some one be sick or out of town, (in which case the next in order fills the appointment,) generally have very good audiences, and sometimes we are crowded almost to suffocation. We have now nearly completed the third quarter's course, (we do not count vacant evenings occasioned by our giving way to other special meetings of importance, missionary meetings, &c.) and perhaps never were a people found in any country, under the circumstances, who have so universally declared themselves so much benefited in so short a time. The seminary makes an excellent lecture room, as well as school room, but it greatly needs enlarging, both for the purpose of instruction, recitations, and that we may have a kind of depository of natural history, &c. &c. I hope this will be done before many years. Let some one of extended views, as well as extended purse, remember 'The Liberia Mission Conference Seminary' in his 'last will and testament:' nay, should

he give in his life-time, his object would be the sooner and more successfully accomplished.

'Our library forms another subject of interest. This I commenced collecting about the time we instituted the lectures, and it now contains nearly 500 volumes. It is the largest and best public library in the place, embracing most of the publications of American Tract Society, some of our Book Concern, 'Harper's Boys' and Girls' Library,' and many other works of interest and value. These are literally devoured by many of our pupils, their parents and others, and much good is thereby done. But we yet want some benevolent individual to donate all the publications of our own 'Book Concern.' This ought not to be neglected—especially in Liberia—where we now have the direction of the literary taste, and every thing of the kind, immediately under our own control as a christian denomination. We also want some one to give us all the 'philosophical' and other 'transactions,' of both the foreign and American learned societies. Also a copy of 'Rees' or 'Brewster's Edinburgh,' or the 'Penny' Encyclopedia. One or all would be very acceptable. Cannot some of our good friends, too, at the seat of government, obtain and send us a copy of the 'American State Papers,' which have been under a course of publication, in a fine folio form, these some years past? They are sent to all the colleges in the United States, and I think they would be of great service here. In fact, let the people of America establish an institution here which shall tell on all future time.'

'I have also commenced a miniature botanic garden, or I might, perhaps, better say nursery, where are coming forward about fifty young mango trees, (a most exquisitely delicious fruit,) thirty *Pome de Rose*, (also delightful,) fifteen sugar apple, (very fine,) thirty orange, thirty lemon, (the finest I have ever seen in Europe, America, or here,) and various other valuable plants, (we have on the mission premises decidedly the best collection of fruits and fruit trees in Liberia,) which will, I trust, before long be ready for transplanting to any part of the colony. I have also planted before the mission-house in Broad street, and before the seminary, in what I will take the liberty to call Church street, trees (full grown) obtained in another way, by making them from very large branches of others. This method of propagating seems likely to outstrip all the others, and as it has been described in the 'Luminary,' I need not mention it here.'

'The last subject I shall trouble you with, (for I perceive I have filled out my first sheet without intending it,) is the means in our possession for communicating instruction.

'1st. A list of the apparatuses belonging to the lecturers, yet which are used for the good of the institution, the same as though they belonged to it:

'One electrical machine, with Leyden jar, bells, electric house, gun, &c.; one air pump and appurtenances; one forcing pump; one common pump, with glass barrel for showing the operation of the valves; one Archimedes pump or screw; one pyrometer; an assortment of alembics, retorts, receivers, &c.; one set machinery—levers, screw, inclined plane, wedge, pulleys, and wheel and axle; one planetarium; one pair new thirteen inch globes; one compound microscope, (magnifying 50 times in length, equal to 2500 times in surface;) one day and one night glass; one large camera obscura; one small do.; one large magic lantern, (all three made by Mr. Burton himself;) one common blow-pipe; one parallelopiped magnet; one horseshoe do.; one small six inch globe, &c.

'2d. The following belong to the institution:

'One barometer, (whole;) one thermometer; orrery; mathematic diagrams; mathematic solids, &c. &c.; (common school apparatus;) one 'new

large map of the world, on Mercator's projection,' (Mitchell's damaged;) one large map United States; one do. New York, 18 by 24 inches; one Pennsylvania, 18 by 24; one large map of Africa; two small globes, (6 inch and 3 inch;) the library, before mentioned, of about 500 volumes. I have also recently constructed a very fine telescope, of about 10 feet focal distance; and though I have not yet succeeded in entirely correcting either the chromatic or central aberration, I shall endeavor to do so before long. The magnifying powers are about 116 times in length—equal to 11,236 times in surface. I have also (at my own expense, of course, as I do nothing of this kind at the expense of the Missionary Society) erected an observatory on the top of the seminary, where the telescope is mounted. This is the highest place in Monrovia, and perhaps a better place (save the extremity of Cape Mesurado) does not exist within 300 miles of us. Here also I have constructed and erected an excellent gnomon and dial of about 30 feet perpendicular, both united in the same instrument. I have also in hand a Newtonian reflector of 3 feet focus, (the speculum of which is ready for the instrument,) and contemplate a rain-gauge, wind-gauge, &c., with which, and the barometer and thermometer, to keep a regular meteorological journal. An excellant vane, 6 feet long and 40 feet above the surface of the ground, with the cardinal points below, is already performing its part on the observatory. I have also sent to England for a transit instrument mounted on a cast-iron frame, and a Gregorian reflector of 300 magnifying power, equal to 90,000 in surface; all, of course, at my own expense, as before said.

'Thus, you see, we are doing all in our power to spread the light of science, in company with 'Scriptural holiness, over these lands.' Many of our pupils, though young, are letting their 'light shine before men,' and we trust that with a few years more training they will be prepared to enter the Lord's vineyard as 'workmen that need not be ashamed.' This is the true way, doubtless; to evangelize, civilize, and elevate Africa; which object may the good Lord, in the all-wise dispensations of his providence, speedily bring about. We trust that some 'benevolent one' will ere long remember Africa, and let it be found that his 'last will and testament' declares that a literary and scientific institution of education shall speedily lift its towering head on the heights of Montserado's cape. Should any one have it in his heat to increase our stock of philosophical, chemical, and other apparatus, to be the permanent property of the institution, as also to send us an azimuth compass, sextant or quadrant, or both, and other instruments, we should receive them with much gratititude. In fact, we know the friends of Africa will not forget us in these things, as past experience amply prove. They only require to be told of our wants, and we are supplied. Our beloved superintendant, Rev. J. Seys, will receive and bring back with him, for us, any thing our friends may see fit to send. I may also mention, that at a meeting of the 'ticket holders' of the 'lecture course,' they appointed Judge Benedict, also, to represent the cause of science here, and receive for the permanent use of the 'Liberia Mission Conference Seminary' any thing the friends of the cause might give, &c. &c.

'I would like to say more, but the vessel will sail in a short time, and I must conclude by begging leave to subscribe myself yours in the kingdom and patience of Jesus.

JABEZ A. BURTON.'

It will be seen by the sensible, well written article on the next page, that our cause has an advocate, (and a well informed one too,) in the editor of the American. Will not the country editors in the state follow suit, and at least copy the like of this?

'COLONIZATION.'

The Maryland State Colonization Journal has changed its form, and now appears monthly as a neat octavo of sixteen pages. Four numbers of the new series have been issued. This periodical ought to have a general circulation throughout the State, for its contents are always interesting; it is moderate in its tone, and imbued with a conciliatory spirit, speaking plain truths in the language of kindness; it contains in almost every number despatches from the Colony at Cape Palmas, or letters from colonists, which give a fair idea of the state of things at that flourishing settlement; and the general subject to which it is devoted is one which strongly commends itself to the attention of evry intelligent man in the Commonwealth.

We learn from the last number of the Journal, now before us, that an expedition from this port to Cape Palmas will sail about the 25th of November. It is hoped that all who design to go out this fall, will make early application, that arrangements may be made suitable for the number of emigrants.

The design of procuring a packet vessel to run regularly between Baltimore and Cape Palmas bids fair to be speedily accomplished. We notice in the Journal that some two thousand dollars have been subscribed for this purpose in a portion of Anne Arundel county—the only part of the state in which the agent has yet applied for subscriptions. A most liberal spirit prevails on this subject.

The establishment of a regular trade between Maryland and her growing colony will constitute an important step in the great enterprize now in progress; Gov. Russwurm, whose administration of affairs at Cape Palmas has been singularly judicious and successful, has now in employment two small coasting vessels, with which he trades along the coast of Africa, making Cape Palmas the depot of the various commodities received by him in the traffic. Of these palm oil is the chief article, and it is believed that sufficient quantities of this and of other African products can be collected at the cape to keep in constant employment a packet brig running between that point and the port of Baltimore.

The constant intercourse which would by this means be kept up with the colonial settlements in Africa, would have the effect gradually to diminish, and we hope to remove the objections which the free coloured people in the state now entertain against emigrating to the spot where freedom in its true sense awaits them—the only spot, we may add, where they can hope to enjoy the rights and blessings of self-government. It is unfortunately the case, that many of that class,—through the untoward agency of some who, in this particular, have acted under the most mistaken views, if indeed they designed to act a friendly part,—continue with uncommon obstinacy to cherish some vague idea of obtaining at some time, and in some manner, how or when they know not, a participation in civil and social rights by remaining in this country. This delusion is most unfortunate. When it is once shaken and dissipated, as it must be in time by the stern touch of reality, the chief difficulty in the way of the successful progress of the colonization enterprize will be removed, and that great movement will then go on by its own impulse.

There are now in Maryland upwards of sixty thousand free people of colour. There is no state in the Union which contains so great a number. This incongruous mass of population increases every year with a rapidity far beyond that of a natural increase. The late census returns, compared with the previous returns of every ten years since 1790, exhibit some remarkable facts on this point. We have no intention, however, of doing more now than merely to advert to the subject. But there are certain results which

the growth of this species of population portends—results which all history shows will follow from the contact of two races incapable of coalescence, when the presence of one becomes incompatible with the prosperity of the other—which may nevertheless be averted by a wise, benevolent and fore-looking system of policy if adopted in time and pursued with steady perseverance.

'The recent tumults in Cincinnati are not to be regarded as mere isolated events—not as the outbreaks of a temporary excitement taking an accidental direction. They indicate something more. The meaning of it is understood well enough; the only danger is that it may be too soon forgotten. The free people of colour are particularly interested in keeping such things freshly in mind—not with irritation of spirit, but as the serious warnings which the times give forth, denoting tendencies, which individuals, their best friends, cannot arrest, and which legislation can do but little to avert, *unless there be a spontaneous and ready co-operation on their own part.*'

[*Baltimore American.*]

VESSEL FOR THE COLONY.

In our September No. we announced the probable sailing of a vessel from this port for Cape Palmas this fall. We are now enabled to say with certainty that a brig will be despatched about the 1st of December, as quite a number of emigrants have been engaged in the different counties, and will be ready without fail. No attempts have been made to induce any to emigrate from the city. There is here an open, organized opposition to the scheme, and so far are we from being disposed to use or advocate force, that we would even avoid strong controversy. Will our exchange country papers have the goodness to notice the sailing of the vessel until the time of its departure.

We are very glad to avail ourselves of the industry of the editor of the Africa's Luminary, in furnishing the following summary of intelligence concerning 'Christian Missions in Liberia.' It is, however, a very brief sketch even with regard to his own church, and considering that it was made by the superintendant of the mission or his assistant, the missionary physician, we consider it almost faulty in this respect. We have looked in vain for a definite, detailed account of either of the missions in Liberia. Such may have been published, but we have not seen them. The following sketch says that sixty thousand dollars are expended per annum on all the missionary stations in Liberia, that there are so many preachers and teachers employed—so many mission houses—so many churches—so many scholars, and so many church members—all good, but all in very general terms. Now, although not specially interested in foreign missions in the abstract, in fact only as connected with African colonization, yet we would like to see more definite and detailed statements with regard to these missions made public. We would like to know how many white missionaries are employed? at what salaries? and how their whole time is occupied? Then the same of the coloured missionaries. How many schools are in operation? and whether under the immediate superintendance of white or coloured teachers? Whether any white missionaries have other employ-

ment than their preaching and teaching? and if so or if not, how much of their time is actually spent in the duties of their vocations? In fact, how many conversions from heathenism can be properly attributed to each station? and through the labours of what individual teacher or preacher? The same also of the coloured missionaries.

The principal point on which we deem information wanting is, the comparative usefulness of white and coloured missionaries, and to this point all information ought to be given, and nothing should be withheld. We do not make these inquiries as questioning or doubting the success, labours, or the devotion of any white missionary in Africa, far from it. We simply wish the *facts* known. We have even been advocates for the employment of coloured agents in all operations on the coast of Africa, and so far as this course has been followed, its wisdom has been apparent to all. Let us see how much has actually been done by the coloured missionary agents in Africa.

'CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN LIBERIA.

'Liberia is perhaps better supplied with the Gospel, than many places in Christendom. Including Cape Palmas, Liberia has a population of two thousand five hundred colonists, all told. The towns and settlements of Liberia are Millsburgh, Caldwell, New Georgia, Monrovia, Marshall, Edina, Bassa Cove, Bexley, and Sinoe; the whole having about two thousand colonist inhabitants; and the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas, with five hundred settlers.

'At and in the vicinity of those towns, the various christian denominations spend annually not less than sixty thousand dollars in missionary operations; supporting twenty or more *foreign* missionaries, and a great number of colonists as preachers, teachers, and assistants. The education of youth, is principally, if not wholly, in the hands of the missionary societies, as also the supplying the destitute and needy.

METHODIST E. MISSION.—The missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has mission houses, school houses, and churches in nearly every town in the colonies, and several houses and churches in native towns; in all twelve or thirteen churches, five school houses, eight mission houses, several rented dwellings and school rooms, eleven schools, one seminary and twenty or more persons, the most of whom are heads of families in its employ.

'Membership, nearly one thousand.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Missionaries of the Baptist denomination have concentrated their efforts in and around Edina, where they have a fair membership, mission houses, schools and a press for publishing the Scriptures in the Bassa language, which they have already translated. They have a flourishing school of native youths. The Baptists have a church at Millsburgh, Caldwell, New Georgia, Monrovia, Edina, Bassa Cove, a missionary at Bexley, and we think a small society at Cape Palmas. The Baptist churches above named, except at Edina, and Bassa Cove, support themselves, with a praiseworthy zeal, without foreign aid.

'Membership, three hundred.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.—The Presbyterians, have a flourishing mission at Fair Hope, Cape Palmas, under the superintendance of the Rev. J. Leighton Wilson. The mission buildings at Fair Hope, include dwellings, school houses, church and other houses for the press, residence of the pupils, &c. At that place there is a school with nearly thirty boys and twenty girls, all natives; many of whom have made great proficiency, and a num-

*ber have from time to time left the establishment with a fair education. Mr. Wilson with the assistance of the Prot. Episcopal Missionaries has published several elementary school books, also a dictionary, and is now engaged getting a part of the Holy Scriptures through the press: all the above having been translated into the Greybo language. They have mission stations at the native towns, Rocktown and Fishtown, and prospering schools at each. These stations are near Cape Palmas.

The Presbyterians have a church at Monrovia, Edina, and Fair Hope: the two former supported by the colonists.

'Membership, about fifty.

'PROT. EPISCOPAL MISSION.—This mission is located at Mount Vaughan, Cape Palmas, and having two native stations at some distance, called Graway, and Cavally. The mission buildings are said to be (for we have never visited Cape Palmas) commodious and elegant. They are comprised in dwellings, church, school house, &c. &c. The schools at Mount Vaughan, Cavally, and Graway, are flourishing. The mission generally prosperous and greatly prized by the citizens.

The Episcopalians have no churches or schools in the colony except those above mentioned. Their operations are quite extensive, and all concentrated around Palmas.

'Membership not known.—Say thirty.

'Above we have given a short sketch of the various missionary establishments, now in Liberia. We have tried to be as accurate as possible, and will cheerfully correct any misstatement, that may be detected: nay more, it will afford us pleasure, to publish at length, the rise, and history, of any, or all, the mission stations at Liberia; if prepared and sent to us, by those who have charge of the same. We think our fellow-labourers would greatly assist our common cause generally, by publishing in Africa's Luminary, such accounts and incidents as frequently occur in their respective departments, cheering and encouraging to themselves and others. We invite them affectionately to do so.'

*Subscriptions obtained by MR. SHEPHERD, towards building the
Cape Palmas Packet.*

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All communications intended for the Maryland Colonization Journal, or on business of the Society, should be addressed to DR. JAMES HALL, General Agent, Colonization Rooms, Post Office Building.



